

From the People's Journal.

PROPOSALS
FOR A
NATIONAL REMONSTRANCE AGAINST
SLAVERY.

The abolitionists of America have always courted the expression of sympathy from abroad. Subject, as they constantly are, to the deadly hostility of the slaveholding interests, they are cheered and invigorated by every voice—no matter how remote its source—which pronounces a condemnation of slavery, and demands the liberty of the negro. The cause of emancipation in America depends, in a greater degree than may be supposed, upon the bearing assumed by the friends of freedom in England. Reciprocal influences prevail between nations as among individuals—and one nation may determine the conduct of another nation, as effectually as one man may exercise a suzerainty upon the mind of his fellow-being.

See how the flame kindled by the Anti-Corn Law League lights up a kindred element in European nations! They have caught the spirit of anti-monopoly, and are up and doing. The applause with which the champion of free-trade has been everywhere greeted, and the eyes of Europe have been upon England during the recent struggle—and that her example has extended its influence wherever free-trade has been introduced. The struggle for free-trade will also influence future revolutions with a tremendous power. It has demonstrated that the earnest but peaceful assertion of truth and right is sufficient to overthrow the empire of the harsher despotism, and that the power of mind is more potent than that of the sword. The world has been taught this grand lesson—that civil anarchy is not the necessary prelude to the establishment of civil right.

If the good works of Englishmen may excite emulation in the breasts of their brethren of France, Germany, and Spain, how much greater will be their influence upon a people speaking the same tongue, having the same common origin, and united to each other by links of the most inseparable kind? Who amongst us has not some tie—in addition to that of the common brotherhood—up to the extent of soil of America? Why have we no friend, no school-fellow, no relative within the great boundary of American rule? England, perhaps more than any other nation, owes a duty to America; and certainly no other people can perform such a duty so effectively as the English. We owe it, then, as a duty to God and to man, and to America especially, to speak out against the dreadful oppression of which the black slave is the victim. And there are many reasons why the voice of England should be heard now. The spirit of emancipation is just taking deep root, and it becomes every lover of liberty to foster and encourage its growth. The American Abolitionists have been led to expect a loud and unmistakable expression of sympathy from England—they look for it, and they must have it—and it must be equal to their expectations; not a weak, puny murmur that shall die away upon the wind, but a voice that shall strike the ear of humanity throughout the whole civilized world, and quicken the blood in the hearts alike of the devout and the good. There must be a stir in the moral elements that shall excite each one to ask of himself—'Am I on the side of Right or Wrong?'

But how shall this voice be expressed? Shall it be by a word now, and another then; one uttered here, and another there? Or shall the voice of England against American slavery be one loud, united, and earnest protest against the practices of the oppressor?

If, as we are told, an address signed by 300 English people encourages and invigorates the American Abolitionists, by that mysterious influence which sympathetic feeling never fails to impart—how much more the voice of 3,000,000 of our fellow-creatures!—say how mighty in its effect the united declaration of THREE MILLIONS of men, women, and youths of Great Britain, against the enslavement of the negro race! There are three millions of slaves in the United States—there are three millions of people in Great Britain, who will sign a friendly remonstrance against American Slavery? Will every man assert the right of his fellow-man—every woman the right of her fellow-woman—to freedom? Yes; all this may be done—it only remains to set about it with an earnest resolution.

The writer may be said to be sanguine, and he has reason to be so. A few years ago, he sat with five others in a room in Manchester, and there he proposed a National Petition to Parliament, praying the right of suffrage for the British adult male population. Yes—when it was proposed, there were only five persons present—and he afterwards betook himself to solitude to frame the prayer of the British people to their rulers. A few months afterwards, and his was the joy to see that petition borne down to the House of Commons upon the shoulders of sixteen sturdy men—the monster petition, handed around with thick ropes—signed by three millions and a half of the British people—cheered by the assembled multitude as it passed—obliged to be parted in twain, ere it could be passed through the doors of the House of Commons, as it fell every member had assembled to receive it, and, though they granted not his prayer, still, within and without the doors of that house, it created a conviction and a power which have imperceptibly swayed the subsequent work of peaceable and just legislation.

He would like to see a remonstrance against slavery addressed to the American people, through their President, signed by THREE MILLIONS of the British people. He hopes to look upon the grand spectacle of this remonstrance being borne through the streets of Liverpool, and thence committed to the Great Western for its transatlantic passage. Such a document will find willing recipients on that distant shore, and its undoubted effect will be the creation of an irresistible moral power, that shall ultimately effect the freedom of the slave? Englishmen—we can do it! AND WHY NOT?

A LIBERTY PARTY U. S. SENATOR ON THE MEXICAN WAR!!

Read the following sketch of Liberty Party Ciley's remarks on this iniquitous war, in the U. S. Senate:

The resolution recently offered by Mr. Ciley, providing for the withdrawal of the forces of the United States now in Mexico, within the frontier, was taken up.

Mr. Ciley gave briefly his views on this subject. His object, it seems, was not to abandon the war, but rather to prepare to carry it on in a more discreet and efficient manner.

It seemed, Mr. C. said, that we were in a war with Mexico. How we got into it, he knew. The President recommended a prosecution of the war in order to recover a peace. We had complied with his views, and were still no nearer to a peace than when it began. The General in command had told us that he could prosecute the war no longer in the direction in which it was begun.

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen) had proposed twenty thousand more troops. To do what? To go to Mexico, and die of rot? Withdraw the troops within the frontier, organize and drill them, and get ready to strike a blow for peace, at the next winter. This was not to be a short war. To prosecute it with success, we must have an army well drilled and disciplined. Our forces must be increased. It had been too small, though consisting of brave troops. Our battles had been attended with victory, but the affair of Monterey may be considered as almost miraculous. The attack was made with such a deficiency of munitions, &c., that the chances of victory were against us.

In his opinion, we must have an army of fifty thousand men, in order to do anything. It would be useless to send more troops, raw and undisciplined, to Mexico now; for they would be inactive and die of yellow fever. They might be raised, organized, and drilled. The officers wanted drilling as well as the men. They must learn how to take care of themselves. The camp duties must be learned. He did not agree with General Cass, that it was unconstitutional to propose to the President a mode for conducting the war. If we disapproved of his measures, it was proper to inform him. It seemed that we had no possession of two-thirds of Mexico, including one-tenth of her population. It would require a very large army to enable us to hold such an extent of territory. What should we do with it? Annex it? Bring it into the Union? The Senate never will agree to that. Two-thirds of the Senate can never be so stupid as to vote for the annexation of this territory, whether as slaveholding or non-slaveholding territory.

To guard such an extent of foreign territory, would cost an immense sum, and require a large force. He argued that the best course was to

bring all the troops together within our border, drill and perfect them in discipline, and then, with an overwhelming force, perfectly well equipped, strike upon the very heart of Mexico, instead of the frontiers. Such preparation would sooner incline Mexico to make a peace, than to go on in the way we have done.

THE VOICE OF NEW-YORK.

The following are the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Young, and adopted by the Senate of New York, 23 to 6:

Resolved, That, as war now exists between the United States and Mexico, it is the imperative duty of every citizen of this country to sustain its Government in all measures for the prosecution of that war, in such a manner as our national honor and interests demand, until it shall be terminated by an honorable peace.

Resolved, That no peace with Mexico can be regarded as honorable to the United States, which shall not secure from that Republic, full indemnity for the aggressions which it has committed upon the rights of this country and its citizens.

Resolved, That if any territory is hereafter acquired by the United States, or annexed thereto, the act by which such territory is acquired or annexed, whatever such act may be, should contain an *unalterable, fundamental article of provision whereby slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be forever excluded from the territory acquired or annexed.*

Resolved, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed, and that the Representatives in Congress from this State be requested, to use their best efforts to carry into effect the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the said Senators and Representatives.

PENNSYLVANIA RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The vote for them was unanimous in the House, and in the Senate stood twenty-four to three.

Whereas, the existing war with Mexico may result in the acquisition of new territory to the Union: And whereas, measures are now pending in Congress, having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring authority upon the treaty-making power to this end: Therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against any measure whatever, by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless as a part of the fundamental law, upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crimes, shall be forever prohibited.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THE VOICE OF OHIO.

The House of Representatives of Ohio, on the 21st instant, passed the following resolutions by a vote of 43 to 12. Had the House been full, it is stated that the vote in their favor would have been much greater:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested to procure the passage of measures in the National Legislature, providing for the exclusion of slaves from the territory of Oregon, and also from any other territory that now is or may hereafter be annexed to the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States, a copy of the above resolution, to be by them laid before their respective Houses.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1847.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1847, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by Francis Jackson, President of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Everett, of Princeton, a business committee of seven was appointed by the President. The following persons were chosen—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Wm. H. Channing, Abby K. Foster, Adin Ballou, Maria W. Chapman, James N. Buffum.

On motion of Mr. Quincy, the following persons were appointed by the President, to report a list of officers of the Society for the ensuing year—Edmund Quincy, Samuel May, Jr., Daniel Ricketson, Dr. Farnsworth, Loring Moody, John M. Fiske, John T. Hilton.

On motion of J. M. Spear, the following persons were appointed by the President, a committee on roll and finance—Loring Moody, Cornelius Bramhall. On motion of E. Quincy, the President appointed Daniel Ricketson and Eliza J. Kenney, secretaries of the meeting.

On motion of D. Ricketson, the report of the Secretary of the Society, Mr. E. Quincy, was taken up and read, and listened to with much attention.

Mr. Mellen then made a few remarks, in dissent of that portion of the report which implicated the Constitution of the U. S., in the subject of slavery, and moved that such part of the report should be stricken out; but his motion being out of order, no action was taken upon it.

Stephen S. Foster then moved, that all persons who should be present at the meetings be invited to participate in the discussions—and addressed the meeting at some length.

The following resolutions, prepared by Wendell Phillips, were then read to the meeting by E. Quincy:

Resolved, That, recognizing in George N. Briggs, either a narrow-minded or a willing tool of a corrupt faction, we can only regard as enemies to the slave and to human freedom, the party which, with loud and useless, false, and disbelieving, anti-slavery professions on their lips, have again, at this crisis, elevated to office this man, not only utterly unequal to the place and the occasion, but perjured by his own showing, and a traitor to his own principles.

That in this so-called war with Mexico, we can see nothing but a foray of pirates and kidnappers; and that the nation, which wages it, should be considered the enemy of the human race, and deserves the deep curse of every lover of right and of human liberty.

Resolved, That the fact, that the Grand Jury of Suffolk county, at two successive sessions, refused to find a bill of indictment against either John H. Pearson or James W. Hannum, for the infamous outrage of kidnapping a colored man in our streets,—a crime of which they were both shamelessly enough publicly to boast,—is melancholy proof of the disastrous influence of both the pulpit and the press on the public mind, and conclusive and sufficient evidence of all the charges we have ever brought against our countrymen, either in Church or State.

Resolved, That we hail, with sincere thankfulness, the continued evidence of the deep and abiding influence of our distinguished friend, Wm. Lloyd Garrison's late visit to England, rejoicing that he was permitted to take once more by the hand, our beloved pioneer, THOMAS CLARKSON, and to hear from his own lips, the assurance of his deep interest in, and cordial approbation of, our pledged purpose, to seek for the dissolution of this Union, as the readiest and most effectual method of striking off the fetters of the slave.

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Remarks from Stephen S. Foster and Lunsford Lane.

The following resolution was then offered by Edmund Quincy:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the action of the Board of Managers of this Society, in instituting a movement for the purpose of asking the Legislature of this State, to call a Convention of the People to take measures for a peaceable secession from the Union; and that we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to make that demand loud and imperative, and to continue to repeat it, until it shall be heard and obeyed.

Loring Moody, of the committee on roll and finance, then stated to the meeting, that the committee would call upon them to contribute to defray the expenses of the meetings.

Remarks from Hon. Seth Sprague, of Duxbury, Addison Davis, Loring Moody, James N. Buffum, Edwin Thompson, Thomas Willis of Canada.

EVENING SESSION.

Francis Jackson in the chair. The resolution offered by Mr. Quincy, this afternoon, was read by the Secretary, and discussed by Dr. Grandin of Boston, and Addison Davis of Lynn.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Garrison, and advocated by him at some length:

Resolved, That of all classes in this country, to whom the three millions of our enslaved and chattelized countrymen have a right confidently to look for sympathy, aid, and complete deliverance from their horrible servitude, THE WORKING-MEN of the North constitute that class; and so long as they stand aloof from the anti-slavery enterprise, they will not only be guilty of manufacturing yokes for the necks, and fetters for the limbs, of the Southern slave population, but will fail in all their efforts to remove those burdens and monopolies, under which they themselves are groaning.

Resolved, That we rejoice to know, that the working-men of the old world, burdened and crushed as they are, are deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement of this country,—regarding its success as of paramount importance, and seeing in the existence of slavery in this boasted republic, the mightiest obstacle to their own deliverance from oppression and bondage.

The discussion of the above resolutions was continued by Messrs. Buffum, Parkman, Innis, Trask, and Clure, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Melodeon, on Thursday morning, at 10 1/2 o'clock.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 10 1/2 o'clock by Francis Jackson, at the Melodeon.

The Treasurer being absent, the chairman read his annual report.

On motion of Hon. Seth Sprague, of Duxbury, the report was accepted.

The receipts into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, from Jan. 1, 1846, to Jan. 1, 1847, were \$5,552.01; Disbursements \$5,602.91. Leaving in the treasury the sum of \$49.10.

Remarks from Stephen S. Foster, Wendell Phillips, and J. T. Everett, of Princeton.

The following resolution was then offered by Wendell Phillips:

Resolved, That this Society cannot view with approbation, the proposal of some devoted friends of the slave, to treat the number and stimulate the zeal of the friends of Disunion, by urging them to repair, as do others, to the ballot-box, and deposit their votes for such men as will never take the oath to support the Constitution of the U. S.; considering the experiment as too hazardous—the line to be drawn between those who vote generally, and those who vote for such a purpose, too delicate for general observation—and liable to render less distinct, emphatic and intelligible, our protest against the Government of the United States.

The attention of the meeting was called to the Anti-Slavery League, formed by our friends in Great Britain, by Loring Moody, and James N. Buffum.

On motion of Stephen S. Foster, the resolution before the meeting, offered by Mr. Phillips, was read by the Secretary and followed by remarks from Mr. Foster, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Orris.

On motion of Wendell Phillips, a committee was appointed by the chair, to collect funds to defray the expenses of the agents for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were selected by the chairman to form such committee, and accepted by the meeting:

Loring Moody, Charles F. Hovey, James N. Buffum, Joshua T. Everett, Addison Davis.

Remarks from S. S. Foster, John Orris, Josiah Hayward, Edwin Thompson, G. W. Stacy, W. Jenkins, Mellen, and S. May.

The following resolution was then offered by Wendell Phillips:

Whereas, it is unequal, that those who come up to our annual meeting should bear the burden of the various contributions to the cause;

Resolved, That we urge earnestly on the abolitionists of each town of the Commonwealth to assemble immediately, and raise, or take measures for raising, as large a sum as possible, and remit the same to the Treasurer of the Society, for the purpose of the cause; and we charge it on the conscience of each individual to see that this plan is adopted in his own town.

On motion of S. S. Foster, the resolution of Mr. Phillips, in relation to abstaining from the ballot-box, was called up, and discussed by Messrs. Foster, Davis and Phillips. Adjourned to half past 2 P. M.

THURSDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Francis Jackson in the chair. The discussion continued upon the resolution under consideration at the time of adjournment, by Dr. Grandin, Loring Moody, Parker Pillsbury, Rogers, Wm. A. White, J. John I. Innis, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Adj.

THURSDAY—EVENING SESSION.

Francis Jackson in the chair. The resolution under consideration at the close of the afternoon session, was read by the Secretary, and taken up for consideration. Remarks from Samuel Adams of Boston, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Edmund Quincy, Stephen S. Foster, and Parker Pillsbury.

Adjourned to meet in Faneuil Hall, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Society assembled at Faneuil Hall at 10 o'clock. Francis Jackson in the chair. The meeting opened with an anti-slavery song from the friends of the cause.

Mr. Garrison moved that we adjourn, finally, this afternoon; which was adopted by the meeting. S. S. Foster moved that the hour of 12 M., be assigned for the purpose of obtaining subscribers to the anti-slavery papers.

On motion of J. N. Buffum, the finance committee were instructed to adopt some method for procuring funds for the ensuing year.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Garrison, as a substitute for the one before the meeting on the same subject:

Whereas, this country is now engaged in an aggressive war upon Mexico, having for its express object, the conquest of a large portion of that republic, in order to annex it to the United States, that the accursed system of slavery may thereby be extended and perpetuated; and

Whereas, this is the consequence of the perfidious and unconstitutional annexation of Texas to this country, and, aside from its horrible purpose, was commenced in violation of even the forms of constitutional law; therefore,

Resolved, that all who participate in this war, or who give it any countenance, are the enemies of the country, and traitors to liberty and the rights of man; that no request or order of the Executive for aid in its prosecution, either by voting supplies, or

enlisting in the military service, ought to be complied with by Congress or the people; that the American troops, now occupying Mexican soil, ought instantly to be withdrawn, and full reparation made to Mexico for all the outrages and sufferings that have been ruthlessly inflicted upon her by this guilty nation.

This resolution was advocated by Jonathan Walker, Rev. Thomas T. Stone, Salem, and Parker Pillsbury, and adopted.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the motion of Mr. Foster, to take measures for obtaining subscribers for the anti-slavery papers, was taken up, and advocated by S. S. and A. K. Foster.

A number of new subscribers were obtained for the Liberator.

On motion of E. Quincy, the vote passed, that we adjourn at the close of the afternoon session, to be re-considered, after spirited remarks from Garrison, Phillips, Foster, Buffum, Channing and Taylor.

Mr. Garrison moved, that the Society instruct the Board of Managers never to pay any bill that may be presented to the Society, for damages done to Faneuil Hall, while holding our meetings. The question being called for, the vote was taken, and the motion for reconsideration negatived—31 to 30.

It was then moved by E. Quincy, that, under the circumstances, we remain in session till the business of the meeting be concluded.

The resolution of Mr. Garrison, in relation to the Mexican war, being before the meeting, was discussed by John F. Innis, of Salem, who, though repeatedly called to order, factiously continued to take up the time of the meeting with his rambling and abusive remarks.

Mr. Quincy, chairman of the committee on nomination of officers, reported the following list of officers, for the ensuing year, which was unanimously accepted.

PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Seth Sprague, Duxbury;

Andrew Robeson, New Bedford;

Nathaniel B. Borden, Fall River;

Stimmon Lothrop, Cambridge;

Anna Farnsworth, Groton;

Adin Ballou, Milford;

John M. Fisk, West Brookfield;

Joshua T. Everett, Princeton;

Ephraim L. Capron, Uxbridge;

William B. Earle, Leicester;

Jefferson Church, Springfield;

William B. Stone, Gardner;

Joseph Gardner, Nantucket;

Joseph Southwick, Boston;

Samuel May, Leicester;

Harris Cowdrey, Acton;

Nathan Webster, Haverhill;

George Hoyt, Locke;

Theodore F. Atkes, Westminster;

John C. Gore, Roxbury;

Caroline Weston, New Bedford;

Zenas Rhodes, N. Marlboro;

Benjamin Snow, Fitchburg;

George Miles, Westminster;

James N. Buffum, Lynn;

Cyrus Pierce, Newton;

John T. Hilton, Cambridgeport;

Thomas T. Stone, Salem;

Bourne Spooner, Plymouth.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Edmund Quincy, Dedham.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Robert F. Walcutt, Boston.

TREASURER.

Samuel Philbrick, Brookline.

AUDITOR.

Edmund Jackson, Boston.

COUNSELLORS.

William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips,

Maria Weston Chapman, John Rogers,

Cornelius Bramhall, Anne Warren Weston,

Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, Charles Lenox Remond,

Eliza Lee Follen, John M. Spear,

Charles Whipple, James Russell Lowell.

The committee on finance, to whom was reported the subject of a plan for raising funds for the support of agents of this society during the current year, submitted the following report:

That, in order to secure a greater amount of co-operation and efficiency, the abolitionists of every town in the State be urged forthwith to call a meeting of the friends of the slave, in their respective towns, and make choice of one of the most active and energetic of their number, to act as a financial agent in each town, the present year, whose duty will be to thoroughly canvass the town, and collect as large an amount of money as possible, for the Agency Fund, to be forwarded, from time to time, to the Treasurer of this Society. That the several town committees be requested to keep up a frequent correspondence with the Board of Managers at Boston, for the purpose of keeping them informed of their success, and seeking such advice and encouragement as they may need. Also, that the Board of Managers of this Society appoint one or more of the most tried and faithful friends of the cause, in each county of the State, where it may be thought expedient, committees, to co-operate with the several town committees,—to urge them to a faithful discharge of their duty to the slave, in this particular; and, also, by frequent correspondence, to keep the Board of Managers informed of their movements and success.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Garrison, and adopted by the Society:

WINDHAM COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Windham County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a conference at Hampton, on Wednesday, the 10th of February, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day, and probably the evening.

All are invited to attend, to counsel and encourage, and thereby aid in our common cause.

Free discussion is the watchword of our little army. Come, then, one and all, to the arena of noble strife for truth and humanity. In God's great name, let us break the bands of human bondage andacerdion.

In behalf of the Society,
GEO. SHARPE, President.
L. BURLISON, Cor. and Rec. Sec'y.

ADELPHI UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 10th and last lecture before this Association will be delivered on Monday evening next, Feb. 23d at Marlboro' Chapel, Hall No. 1, by WALTER PHILLIPS, Esq. Lecture to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

T. H. RINGGOLD, Sec'y.

SITUATION WANTED.

A colored woman, who can bring good references wants a place as cook, or chambermaid, either in city or country. Inquire either at this office, or at 3 Southine street.

SITUATIONS.

A man and his wife can obtain an excellent situation in a family a few miles from the city, by making an immediate application at this office. Our recommendations will be required.

100

The people's thought, the people's hope beholds,
And speaks it eloquently. *Lofly Voice!*
Oh, be thou free from all affected tone,
From stifled hoarseness, and from querulous plaint;
But guide the nations to their noblest choice,
Those errors show which must be overthrown,
Nor e'er amid thy glorious strife grow faint.

... seemed scorn to do a mean act. I found him entirely willing to state the facts in the case, so far as he was acquainted with them. He said he had long been inclined to write to you on the subject of my inquiries and could hardly forgive himself that he had not done so. He seemed wounded at the injustice which had been done to yourself, and to a old organization,

23. If we believe a particular body of men to be assembled for wicked purposes, is it right in us to call that body of men an 'honorable body,' or to 'respectfully' ask them to do a good act?

24. As men, believing in the Divinity of God, is it in keeping with sincerity in us, to address a man that we believe, to say the least, to be no better than

The suspension bridge over the Niagara river will on a stupendous scale—800 feet long 200 feet above the river.

will be attended to in the most thorough and
efficient manner, and on the following terms, viz:
Filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; for
other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; set-
ting on gold pivot, \$2; for Cleansing, \$1; Extract-
ing, 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. Al-
l operations warranted.
Carved work in block for whole or half sets will be
up for other
Dentists on reasonable terms.
S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.
Aug. 6m 28.

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 —M. Preston, *West Virginia*.—M. Williamstown, *Mass.*.—J. S. Fulton, Jr., *McWilliamstown*.—Thomas Russell, *Russellville*.—B. Kent, *Andover*.—J. H. Cox, *Homerton*.—James M. N. Kim, *Penn.*.—J. Joseph, *Pennsylvania*.—J. Holmes, *Columbia*.

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